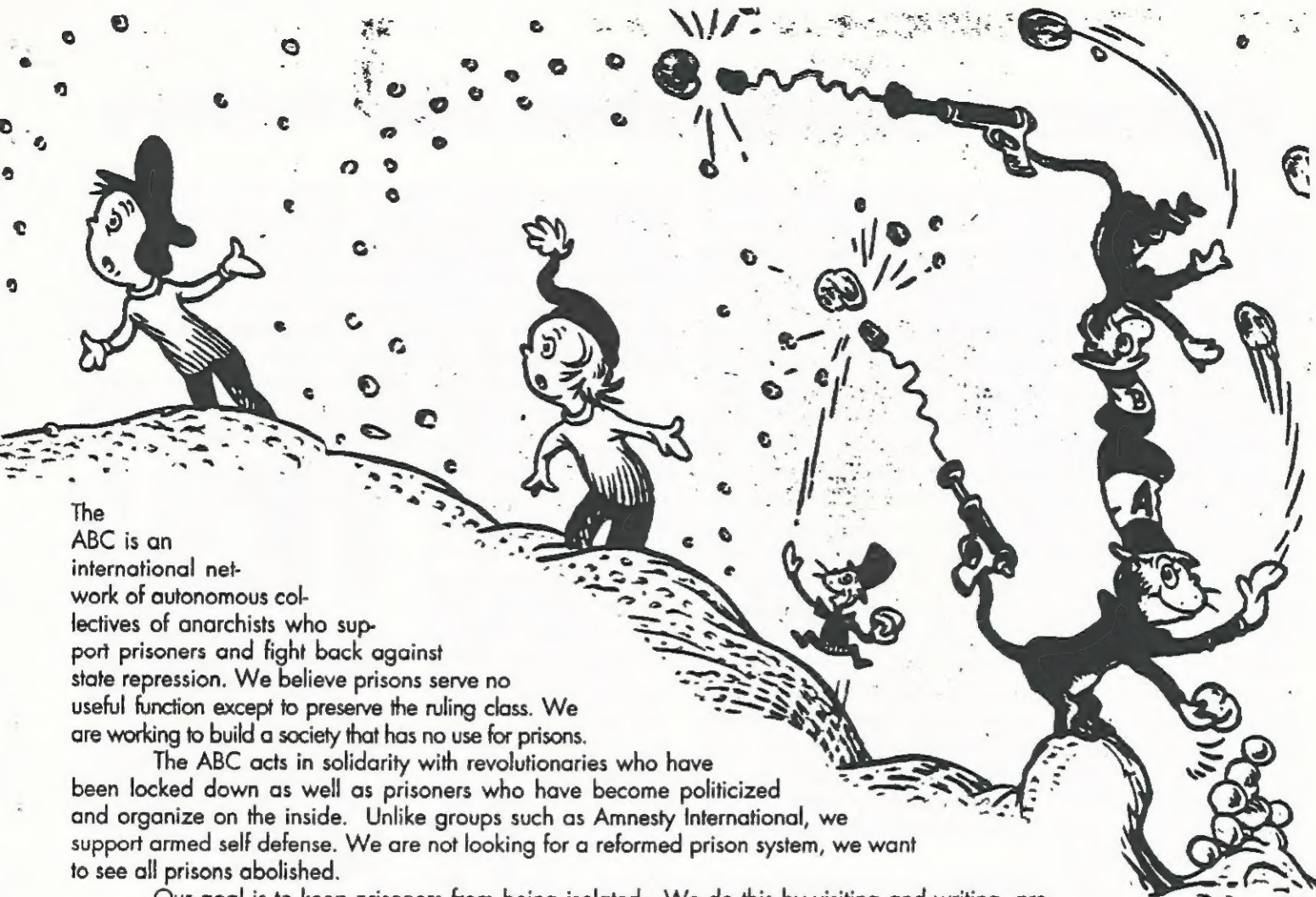


2nd Edition

Updated 12/93



Anarchist Black Cross Information and Resources



The ABC is an international network of autonomous collectives of anarchists who support prisoners and fight back against state repression. We believe prisons serve no useful function except to preserve the ruling class. We are working to build a society that has no use for prisons.

The ABC acts in solidarity with revolutionaries who have been locked down as well as prisoners who have become politicized and organize on the inside. Unlike groups such as Amnesty International, we support armed self defense. We are not looking for a reformed prison system, we want to see all prisons abolished.

Our goal is to keep prisoners from being isolated. We do this by visiting and writing, providing literature, discussing strategies and tactics, sending financial and material aid, fundraising on behalf of prisoners or their defense committees, and organizing demonstrations and public campaigns. Increased communication between people both inside and outside prison inspires resistance on both sides of the walls. We hope that we can encourage other people by providing assurance that even if you are persecuted for your activities the movement will not abandon you. Through the ABC we are organizing support for resistance.

We put this info packet together to help people start ABC groups. We want to convey the importance of prisoner support work and share the resources we know about. This is our attempt to put together these resources so that they are available to everyone. We want this to be expanded and updated. Hopefully, this is a foundation that other groups can build on to make a more complete resource guide, as there are many things missing from this packet.

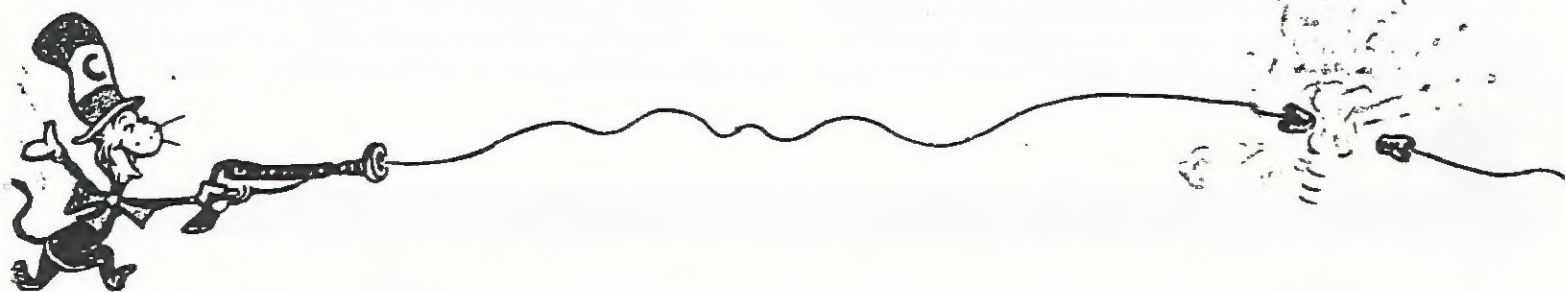
This resource guide has been put together by people who support prisoners. It needs to include prisoners' perspectives as well as those of people who struggle from the outside; so please tell us what you think about how this document can be improved.

We hope that this document will be useful to people who want to do prisoner support work. We want to help build a prisoner support movement that has a focus on resistance and creating revolutionary alternatives.

In Struggle,

Nightcrawlers

PO Box 20181
Tompkins Sq Station
NYC, NY 10009



Prison: A Social Crime and Failure

This is about prisons; who is in them, what are the factors that determine who goes in and for how long, and what function do prisons serve in our society. Prisons are here to rehabilitate prisoners, protect society and serve as a deterrent, right? A study conducted by the National Institute of Justice in 1982 found that about 62.5% of prisoners released were rearrested for a felony or serious misdemeanor within 3 years. These statistics are consistent with those dating back to the nineteenth century. The states that spend the most money on law enforcement, still have the highest levels of crime. Not only can people in prison learn more about crime there, but prisons are violent institutions that breed violent behavior. Imprisonment isolates people from their communities and families, and prisoners are very often forced to deal with brutality and dehumanization with no support. Aside from being inhumane, prisons do not deal with the root cause of why people commit crimes, and thus cannot effectively deter crime. In 1899 Emma Goldman wrote in her essay, *Prisons: a Social Crime and Failure*, "With all our boasted reforms, our great social changes, and our far reaching discoveries, human beings continue to be sent to the worst of hells, wherein they are outraged, degraded, and tortured, so that society may be 'protected' from phantoms of its own making. Prison a social protection? ... Just as well say that health can be promoted by a widespread contagion."

If prisons do not rehabilitate, do not protect, and do not serve as a deterrent, what is their use?

PRISONS YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Blacks in the pre-Civil War South were rarely put behind bars because they were too economically valuable for white society to lose, and there were other methods of racial control. The majority of Blacks in jail were either runaways, who were held until slave-owners came to retrieve them, or placed there at their owner's requests. In the first five years after the Civil War, the Black prison population exploded, with Black prisoners comprising one in three. Many were hired out to whites at less than slave wages. Most of the "crimes" Black people committed were crimes with which white people were not charged. There were Black Codes passed by various states that regulated all aspects of Black life, and criminalized all kinds of behavior. For example, it was a crime for Blacks to own or rent land in most areas and hunting and fishing were criminalized. The Mississippi and South Carolina Black Codes required all Blacks to have written evidence of employment for the upcoming year. Blacks who left work prior to their contract expiration were subject to arrest by any white person, and were whipped, placed in a pillory (a wooden structure with holes for the head and

hands), and sold for up to one year's labor. In Texas and Louisiana, Codes forced wimmin back into the fields by passing laws that "shall embrace the labor of all members of the family able to work." Of course, none of the above laws, (and countless laws like them), were applicable to whites. In terms of race and it's relationship to incarceration, many of the Black Codes are still institutionally in effect.

Nationwide, the rate of imprisonment for Blacks is 7.4 times that of whites. For Hispanics the rate is double that of whites. One out of two Black men will be arrested in his lifetime. One in four Black men are under some form of criminal justice control. The U.S. has the worlds highest rate of incarceration with 426 prisoners per 100,000 population. South Africa has the second highest rate with 333 prisoners per 100,000 population. Black men in the U.S. are incarcerated at a rate of four times that of Black men in South Africa, 3,109 per 100,000, compared to 729 per 100,000.



Another element of this institutionalized racism is the length of prison terms. When time served is compared for similar offenses — including first time offenders — Blacks serve far longer time than whites. In the federal system, sentences for Blacks are 20% longer than for whites who committed similar crimes. If time served by Blacks was reduced to parity with whites, the federal system would require 3000 fewer prison cells.

WAREHOUSES FOR THE POOR

Studies have shown that 90% of the adult population has committed offenses that are punishable by imprisonment. But, because of race and class politics (in terms of arrest and sentencing) you can't predict the "time" according to the "crime". Society's economic losses from white collar crime far exceeds that of burglaries, robberies, larcenies, and auto thefts combined. But, only 26% of the high income/white collar criminals received prison sentences, whereas 53% of the low income people received prison sentences.

Most people behind bars have committed economic crimes. Nearly half of the prison population consists of people who were unemployed or working part time, at time of their



arrest. Seventy-one percent earned less than \$10,000 a year.

For wimmin, whose incarceration rate is rising at 15% annually (almost double that of men), virtually 75% are directly traceable to their economic circumstances. The national profile shows that wimmin in prison tend to be under 30, have less than a high school education, and live in poverty. Most wimmin incarcerated are mothers and heads of households, and are wimmin of color. Property crimes, such as check forgery and illegal credit card use, are the most typical reason for imprisonment.

PRISONS AND CAPITALISM

With the nation's prison population increasing at a rate of 800 prisoners per week, prison construction is booming. Well over 100 prisons are currently authorized or under construction — costing more than \$70 billion dollars in construction costs alone (which is only 6 percent of the over all cost of planning, building, financing and maintaining a new prison).

While the benefits of prisons to society, and certainly to prisoners are questionable, the corporate interests are vast. To the \$51 billion spent for state and local criminal justice systems, we can add the amount spent for federal criminal justice agencies (\$5.7 billion in 1985), and private security systems (\$21.7 billion in 1980). The annual total is in the neighborhood of \$80 billion. It's probably substantially more in 1994.

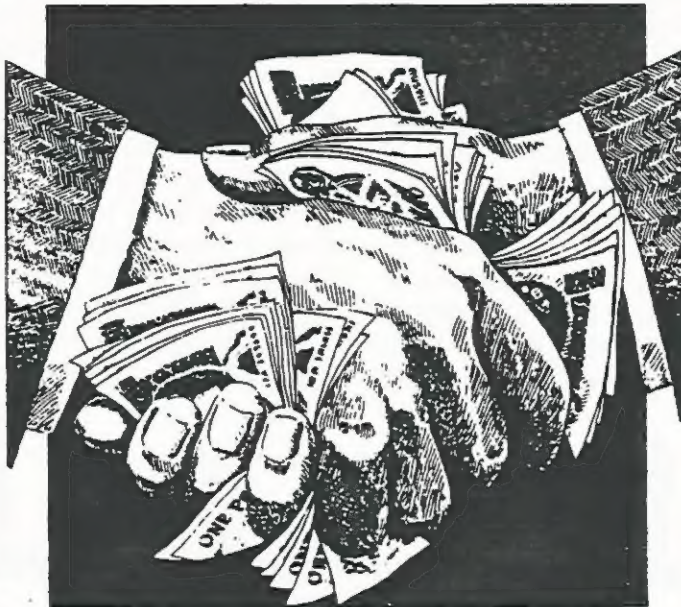
From architects to academics (who study prisoners and the prison system), from food service vendors to health care firms, from corrections bureaucrats to psychologists there is a lot of money to be made from the proliferation of prisons. By contrast, the combined losses to individuals, households, banks and other business due to crime is about \$10 billion a year. Which means that for every dollar directly lost by victims of crime, we spend about \$8 to apprehend and punish the perpetrators.

THE PROFITABILITY OF PRISON LABOR

The other aspect of prisons and their relationship to capitalism is the profit from the labor of prisoners. The private

sector and the state are increasingly taking advantage of the fact that prisoners enjoy none of the rights free workers have. They cannot unionize. They do not have to be covered by Worker's Compensation. They are not covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act. They do not voice grievances, except at the risk of incurring the arbitrary discipline of prison authorities. They can be hired and fired at will, and do not have to be paid minimum wage. Prison labor is perfect for seasonal labor and, late- night or weekend shifts. And, of course, businesses can receive tax breaks for hiring prisoners.

"Prisoners are commodities, and a profit must be realized from commodities. A lot of 'good guys' make an easy living off us 'bad guys.'" *Norman Nusser (Serving 20-40 years in PA. for burglaries)*



TOOLS OF REPRESSION

There are well over 150 political prisoners and prisoners of war in the US. None of them are recognized by the government and only three are recognized by Amnesty International. They have received very little support in this country while the prison system has been developing methods and technologies to torture and suppress them. We cannot allow this to continue.

Political prisoners, as well as jailhouse lawyers, people who have filed lawsuits against prisons, and many others who are arbitrarily chosen for whatever reason, are placed in "control units".

The first control unit, Marion Prison in Illinois, was built 20 years ago, as a part of a wave of repression carried out by the government against the upsurge of revolutionary and progressive movements in that period. Marion has been in a state of permanent "lock-down" since 1983. Prisoners are locked-down in their cells 23 hours a day, and all standard vocational, educational and recreational activities are nonexistent. Prisoners are forced to sleep, eat, and defecate in their cells, which are 8'x 10'. They are forbidden to socialize with each other or to participate in group religious services. Those who "misbehave" may be tied spread-eagle and naked on their concrete slab beds. According to a past warden of Marion, "The purpose of the Marion control unit is to control revolutionary attitudes in the prison system and society at large." Many male political prisoners in federal prison have been placed in Marion for some time. Scads of political prisoners are placed in one of the 36 control units throughout the country, where the conditions are comparable to those of Marion.



Control unit prisons are proliferating. Not only have already existing prisons been Marionized, in federal, state and even county detention centers, but there are plans to build larger, higher security, more technologically advanced torture chambers such as the one currently being built in Florence, Colorado.

CONCLUSION: SMASH THE STATE

It's clear that the criminal justice system is not only racist, classist and totalitarian, but it also serves as an expanding market. Prisons are necessary to assert direct control over the poor/people of color and those among them who are struggling for their liberation. Prisons keep people divided. Not just prisoners from their communities or mothers from their children. It perpetuates racist myths. It keeps people in a fearful and reactionary attitude towards the poor/people of color. It increases homophobia towards lesbians, who are portrayed as being "like men" and needing to be punished for their deviancy. It maintains an overall attitude of blaming the victim. In essence, it's an integral part of capitalism. People are so busy fighting with each other in aspects of everyday life, along these very same lines, that they can't unify against their oppressors, and smash them. Hierarchy

is about who has power over whom. To successfully be rid of societies based on violence, coercion and exploitation, we need to recognize the complex web of oppression that exists, and counter it with revolutionary, anti-authoritarian alternatives that effect peoples every day lives. Prisons effect the everyday lives of those who are most oppressed in our society. We must go beyond simply supporting prisoners, and organize a movement that will smash prisons and all authoritarian ways of life.

The research was gathered from these valuable sources: Ward Churchill, *Cages of Steel*, Maisonneuve Press, 1992, PO Box 2980 Washington D.C. 20013- 2980. Committee to End the Marion Lockdown, *The proposed Prison in Florence, Colorado, A "New and Improved" Marion*, Phone:(312)235-0070. Alexander C. Lichtenstein *The Fortress Economy: The Economic role of the U.S. Prison System*, Available through the American Friends Service Committee, Phone:(201)643-3192. Bruce White, *Black Robes White Justice*, Carol Publishing Group, 1990, available in most bookstores. Sundiata Acoli, *A Brief History of the New Afrikan Prison Struggle*, The Sundiata Acoli Freedom Campaign, PO Box 5538, Manhattanville Station, Harlem NY 10027. Clinton Cox, *Something Criminal About The Criminal Justice System*, The City Sun, March 25-31, 1992 pages 5 and 36.



A Brief History of the ABC

The origins of the ABC date back to before the Russian Revolution. The Anarchist Red Cross was formed in Tsarist Russia to organize aid for political prisoners and their families and self-defense against political raids by the Cossack army. During the Russian Civil War, the group became the Black Cross to avoid confusion with the Red Cross who was organizing relief in the country.

After the Bolsheviks seized power, the Black Cross moved to Berlin where it continued to support prisoners of the Bolshevik regime as well as victims of Italian fascism and others. Despite the increasing demand for its services, the ABC folded in the 1940's because of a lack of money.

In the late 1960's, the ABC resurfaced in England, where it began by aiding prisoners of the Spanish resistance to Franco's fascist regime.

In the 1970's, Lorenzo Kom'boa Ervin wrote a series of pamphlets from prison which included a *Proposal for an*

Anarchist Black Cross Network and Anarchism and the Black Revolution.

In the 1980's, the ABC expanded with collectives working in many regions around the world. In 1989 an Emergency Response Network (ERN) was set up to respond to political raids, crackdowns, death sentences, hunger strikes, torture or killings of members of communities we work in solidarity with.

In the 90's, the ABC is again expanding (thanks to groups like Toronto ABC, who although they disbanded in the fall of 1991, influenced others through their fine work and publications to take up the struggle). A number of new groups have been started in the U.S. and Europe.

Denmark Sorte Kors (Black Cross), founded in 1983 has recently assumed the responsibility of relaunching the publication of Mutual Aid, the internal bulletin of the international ABC network.



QUALITIES OF A PRISONER ALLY

There are many ways of "helping" prisoners. One is to impose what you think is "best" for them. This is the typical approach of well-meaning "experts" and "professionals" who are members of the criminal (in)justice bureaucracies.

Another way of "helping" prisoners is thru charity. We use charity in prison to provide relief of suffering and to express compassion. But there are problems with charity: Charity creates dependency. It communicates pity rather than shared outrage and can romanticize the prisoner. Charity sometimes relieves the sufferings of prisoners, but it does not alter the basic conditions responsible for the sufferings.

A third way of helping prisoners is to become their ally. These are some of the qualities of a prisoner ally as compared to those of the charitable person:

The charitable person does not think of altering the prisoner's persistent need for help. The prisoner must always depend on the good will of the charitable.

The prisoner ally helps the oppressed prisoner become empowered to change his/her situation.

The charitable person often acts out of guilt and pities the prisoner who is seen as a "poor soul."

The prisoner ally treats the prisoner as an ally in change, sharing anger about prison oppression.

The charitable person might think that the prisoner's situation comes from some fault within the prisoner.

The prisoner ally identifies social and cultural forces that contribute to the cause of the prisoner's oppression.

The charitable person often has a plan for the prisoner, who is not regarded as a peer.

The prisoner ally and the prisoner strategize together, mutually: no one must be "thanked."

The charitable person expects the prisoner alone to change.

The prisoner ally works with the prisoner and takes mutual risks, experiencing change also.

The charitable person has his/her own view of what the prisoner must feel.

The prisoner ally understands the prisoner's experiences through the prisoner's own words.

The charitable person has easy access to the criminal (in)justice bureaucracies.

The prisoner ally often has a stormy relationship with the bureaucracies, because s/he is perceived as threatening to persons who hold power in the system.

Note: Obviously we are not proposing that the ally and charitable person are always so very opposite or that people ever actually fulfill either role in exactly the same manner presented here. Rather, our purpose is simply to contrast the basic quality of these two relationships. Learning how to become an ally is an abolitionist task.

- This was originally published in *Reality Now*



Supporting Prisoners: Some Practical Suggestions

In supporting prisoners, we try to achieve several things. These people are locked in cages and are often kept in control units where they spend most of their time in isolation. We must not allow the state to cut them off from the outside, from the continuing struggle. We keep prisoners informed about and involved in the struggles going on through correspondence and visits. This also does a lot to help lessen their isolation. Besides this, through dialogue you can learn a lot from the prisoner. Supporting prisoners also involves providing them with material aid, such as food packages, clothing, stamps, etc. The prison system exploits the prisoners and makes it difficult for them to get decent food and other things that seem basic to us. We must also act to help defend them against the brutality of the prison officials. When they are harassed we must be prepared to harass back, to let the prison administration know that there are people watching. These are the goals we have in mind when we do prisoner support work.

These guidelines were written with the idea of making it easier to get around the maze of the prison bureaucracy and preparing people for some of the obstacles that we've encountered. A lot of them are very basic but can make your work much easier.

Of course, all of the issues that will come up are not covered here, this is simply what we have learned in the time we have been doing support work. Supporting comrades who have been locked up can be difficult. You should find out about groups in your area that have experience with this kind of work and ask for help if you need it. People are generally very willing to help.

RESEARCH

People should know as much as possible about prisoners they are considering supporting. But, prisoners may not always be able to speak freely about activities they have been involved in, or cases that may still be pending.

- Ask them for documents regarding their case.
- Talk to people who have supported them or worked with them in the past.
- Ask other prisoners about them.
- Talk to prisoner support groups about the way that they do research.

CORRESPONDENCE

- Date all of your letters.
- Make a note in the letter of all enclosures (stamps, photocopies, etc) so that the prisoner can make sure they all make it

through.

- If the prisoner tells you that anything was not received, write a letter appealing the confiscation, usually to the warden.
- Send postage stamps to help cover the costs of correspondence.
- Either send promptly to the prisoner, or let the prisoner know that you can't send, any items requested.
- Note if you receive a letter later than you should have.

VISITS

- Check with the prisoner beforehand about the date.
- Know the visiting rules and regulations (write to or call the prison for a written list of regulations or ask the prisoner for one), dress code and acceptable forms of ID are two main considerations.
- Be on time.

ITEMS SENT INTO THE PRISON

- Find out what the prisoner wants/likes.
- Know the prison's regulations (get a written copy) about what is allowed in and how much.
- Help the prisoner find out what kinds of things are available to them for free (several publications are, for example).

IN GENERAL

- Be consistent.
- Know as much as you can about the prison regulations.
- Know that prison workers will arbitrarily lie to you.
- Learn from the prisoner, who knows a lot about the prison bureaucracy.
- Be clear with the prisoner about what you can and are willing to do.
- Be open and direct with the prisoner about any concerns you have.
- Be aware that all correspondence and interactions that you have with the prisoner are monitored by prison officials, or that you may attract attention from other state agencies.
- Do not pass on correspondence or packages unless you are fully aware of the contents.
- Know the phone numbers and addresses of the prison administrators so you can harass them about problems (when mail isn't received, when the prisoner is harassed).
- Respond quickly to any situations that arise.
- Discuss with the prisoner any actions that you take; the prisoner will often know the best way to respond, and should be involved anyway.



ABC CONTACT LIST

US

ABC Baltimore
PO Box 19245
Baltimore, MD 21213

Brooklyn ABC
c/o NY AYF
PO Box 365
New York, NY 10013

Chicago ABC
c/o Wind Chill Factor
PO Box 81961
Chicago, IL 60681
email: thak@midway.uchicago.edu

Minneapolis ABC
c/o Tod/Profane Existence
PO Box 8722
Minneapolis, MN 55408

New Jersey ABC
PO Box 8532
Haledon, NJ 07508-8532

Nightcrawlers ABC
PO Box 20181
Tompkins Sq Station
New York, NY 10009

Philadelphia ABC
c/o A Space
4722 Baltimore Ave
Philadelphia, PA 19143

ABC Portland
c/o Rosebud Commons
1951 W Burnside, Box 1928
Portland, Oregon 97209

ABC San Lorenzo
PO Box 215
San Lorenzo, CA 94580

Washington ABC
1725 Irving St. NW
Washington, DC 20010

Wisconsin ABC
PO Box 173
Madison, WI 5370-0173



Love and Rage
PO Box 853
Peter Stuyvesant Station
New York, NY 10009
(Paper that publishes an ABC section)

AUSTRALIA
ABC Melbourne
PO Box 145, Moreland 3058,
Melbourne

CANADA
Ratspike ABC PO Box 8054, Victoria
BC, V8W 3R7

DENMARK
ABC-Denmark c/o Peter Bach,
Strandvejen 93, DK- 4200 Slagelse
ABC-Aalborg c/o Per K. Hansen,
Falstersgade 15-2, 9000 Aalborg

ENGLAND
Birmingham ABC (Ntl Contact)
Box 3241, Satley, Birmingham B8 3DP
(Publishes *Taking Liberties*)
Bradford ABC c/o 1 in 12 Club
31 Manor Row, Bradford, BD1
Essex ABC c/o Neil, Dept. N
PO Box 1327, Bishop's Stortford,
Herts
Huddersfield ABC (Intl Contact)
c/o Bradford ABC address
Leeds ABC Box JAG
52 Call Lane, Leeds LS1
London ABC c/o 121 Railton Rd,
London SE24
(Publishes ABC Bulletin)
Manchester ABC Box 8, 1 Newton

St., Manchester M1
Midlands ABC c/o 70 High St,
Leicester
Newcastle ABC PO Box 1QF,
Newcastle, NE 99 1QF
Oxford ABC Box A, 111 Magdalen
Rd, Oxford
Preston ABC PO Box 172
Preston, Lancashire
Sheffield ABC Black Star
PO Box 446
Sheffield S1 1NY
South Wales ABC PO Box 368,
Cardiff CF2 1SQ

FINLAND
Finland ABC c/o SAL-AIT, PO Box 7,
00801 Helsinki

FRANCE
Paris ABC c/o Publico, 145 Rue
Amelot, 75011 Paris

GERMANY
I-AFD/IFA c/o Eine-Welt-Laden,
Westwall 62, 47798 Krefeld
Berlin ABC c/o A-Laden, Rathenowstr.
212, 10965 Berlin
Kiel ABC c/o Infoladen, Hansastr. 48,
24118 Kiel

GREECE
Athens ABC 8 Aristidou St, 10559
Athens, Greece

IRELAND
Derry ABC c/o Organize, PO Box 5,
Derry BT48 6PD
Belfast ABC PO Box 148, Belfast BT1

SCOTLAND
Edinburgh ABC c/o Pigeonhole C1,
11 Forth St, Edinburgh EH1
John Perotti Defense Fund 45A,
Bedford Ave, Aberdeen
Aberdeen ABC PO Box 248,
Aberdeen

SWITZERLAND
ABC c/o A-Infos/OSL, Postfach 8616,
8036 Zurich



Some Useful Things to Read



Hauling up the Morning

Edited by Tim Blunk

Red Sea Press

15 Industry Ct

Trenton, NJ 08638

(A compilation of prose, poetry and art by Political Prisoners and Prisoners of War)

The Christie File

By Stuart Christie

Out of print, but available through the Libertarian Book Club

339 Lafayette St #202

New York, NY 10012

(This is the autobiography of Stuart Christie who was involved in the revival of the ABC in the 60's)

A Draft Proposal for an Anarchist Black Cross Network

By Lorenzo Kom'boa Ervin

Nightcrawlers ABC

PO Box 20181

Tompkins Sq Sta

New York, NY 10009

(Suggestions for the direction of ABC and ways to build the network)

Cages of Steel

Edited by Ward Churchill

and J.J. Vander Wall

Maisonneuve Press

PO Box 2980

Washington DC 20013

(A compilation of articles about the politics of prison in the US)

The Fortress Economy

by Alexander Lichtenstein

and Michael Kroll

Bonnie Kerness c/o

American Friends Service Committee

972 Broad St, 6th Fl

Newark, NJ 07102

(A pamphlet describing the economic role of the US prison system)

A Brief History of The New Afrikan Prison Struggle

By Sundiata Acoli

The Sundiata Acoli

Freedom Campaign

PO Box 5538

Manhattanville Sta

Harlem, NY 10027

(An overview of the ways in which Afrikans have resisted imprisonment in the US)

Still Black, Still Strong

Edited by Jim Fletcher, Tanaquil Jones, and Sylvere Lotringer

Semiotext(e)

PO Box 568

Williamsburgh Sta

Brooklyn, NY 11211

(Text from interviews with Dhoruba Bin Wahad, Mumia Abu Jamal, and Assata Shakur, "survivors of the war against Black Revolutionaries")

Agents of Repression

By Ward Churchill and Jim Vander Wall

South End Press

116 Saint Botolph St

Boston, MA 02115

(A documentation of ColIntelPro and its role in destroying the American Indian Movement)

War at Home

By Brian Glick

South End Press

(A description of ColIntelPro and similar programs that are continued by the FBI today)

If an Agent Knocks

The Center for Constitutional Rights

666 Broadway

New York, NY 10012

(A resource which outlines the rights you have when dealing with Federal Agents)

So That We Don't Fool Ourselves - Again: Study Notes on Secure Communication

Spear and Shield Publications

1340 W Irving Park, Ste 108

Chicago, IL 60613

(This pamphlet describes ways to talk about things so the state won't hear)

Assata: an Autobiography

By Assata Shakur

Lawrence Hill Books

814 North Franklin St

Chicago, IL 60610

(Assata documents her experiences as a Black Revolutionary)

Blood in My Eye

By George Jackson

Black Classic Press

PO box 13414

Baltimore, MD 21203

(Letters and essays by a revolutionary prisoner and organizer who was murdered by the state in 1971)

Soledad Brother

By George Jackson

Out of print, but you can probably find it at the library

(George Jackson's first book)

20 Years on the MOVE

By MOVE Organization

PO Box 19709

Philadelphia, PA 19143

(The history of the MOVE Organization and the repression they received from the state of Pennsylvania)

In the Spirit Of Crazy Horse

By Peter Matthiessen

Viking Penguin

375 Hudson St

New York, NY 10014

(a comprehensive history of the American Indian Movement)



PRISONER SUPPORT GROUPS AND PUBLICATIONS

The American Friends Service Committee
c/o Bonnie Kerness
972 Broad Street 6th Floor
Newark, NJ 07102
(Long time prisoner support activist and
Control Unit expert)

Arm The Spirit
PO Box 6326 Station A
Toronto, Ontario M5W 1P7
Canada
(Publication that covers revolutionary
armed movements and their prisoners)

Antigone
PO Box 308
Farmington, MI 48332
(Publication of National Comm. on U.S.
Corrections)

The Anti-WARrior
48 Shattuck Square
Berkeley, CA 94704
(Support group for military service resisters)

Black Cat Collective
PO Box 1191
Newark, NJ 07101-1191
(Prisoner support collective)

Breakthrough
c/o Prairie Fire
PO Box 14422
San Francisco, California
(Anti-imperialist Socialist Journal)

Campaign to Free Black
Political Prisoners
PO Box 339
Bronx, NY 10463

Concerned Family & Friends
of Mumia Abu-Jamal
PO Box 19709
Philadelphia, PA 19143
(Support for ex-Panther on Death Row)

Crossroad Support Network/Spear &
Shield Publications
1340 W. Irving Park Ave #108
Chicago, IL 60613

Committee to End the Marion
Lockdown/*Walking Steel*
PO Box 578172
Chicago, IL 60657-8172
(Group dedicated to abolishing control
unit prisons)

Convictions
PO Box 1749
Corvallis, OR 97339-1749
(Magazine by and for prisoners)

Endeavor
PO Box 23511
Houston, TX 77228-3511
(Publication of/for prisoners on death
row)



Equal Justice U.S.A
Quixote Center
PO Box 5206
Hyattsville, MD 20782

Free Eddie Hatcher Campaign
Friends of Eddie Hatcher
PO Box 9908
Berkeley, CA 94709

Free Silvia Campaign
3543 18th Street
Box 30
San Francisco, CA 94110
(Support group for political prisoner
Silvia Baraldini)

Intl. Campaign to Free
Geronimo ji Jaga (Pratt)
PO Box 3585
Oakland, CA 94609
(Support group for ex- Black Panther)

Journal of Prisoners on Prisons
PO Box 60779
University Outlet
Edmonton T6G 2S9
Canada

Justice Watch
932 Dayton St
Cincinnati, OH 45214
(Bi-monthly newsletter)

League of Lesbian and Gay Prisoners
1202 E Pike St # 1044
Seattle, WA 98122

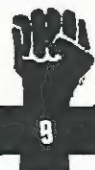
Movement Support Network/
Anti-Repression Project
666 Broadway
New York, NY 10012
(Gives legal and security advice for
activists and prisoners)

National Committee to Free
Puerto Rican Prisoners of War
PO Box 476698
Chicago IL 60647
(Helps prisoners who struggled for
Puerto rican Independence)

Native American Rehabilitation
Project/Iron Horse Drum
2848 Paddock Lane
Villa Hills, KY 41017

Neither East Nor West/*On Gogol*
Boulevard News Service
528 5th Street
Brooklyn, NY 11215
(East-West solidarity network)

Norma Jean Croy Defense Committee
473 Jackson St, 3rd Floor
San Francisco, CA 94111
(Support campaign for a Native
American political prisoner)



NJ Prisoner Support Coalition
C/O BCC
PO Box 1191
Newark, NJ 0710-1191

Nuclear Resister
PO Box 43383
Tucson, AZ 85733
(Magazine supporting imprisoned anti-nuclear activists)

Odyssey
PO Box 14
Dedham, MA 02026
(Quarterly magazine edited by former prisoner of the US penal system)

Out of Control/Out of Time
3543 18th St, Box 30
San Francisco, CA 94110
(Lesbians supporting women political prisoners)

Partisan Defense Committee
PO Box 99
Canal St Station
NYC NY 10013
(Prisoner support group of Spartacist League)

Political Prisoner Project
1218 Jackson Street
San Francisco CA 94109
(Ex-political prisoners supporting current ones)

Prison Project Journal
1875 Connecticut Ave NW
Washington, DC 20009
(Magazine of the ACLU prison project)

Prisoner's Legal News
PO Box 1684
Lake Worth, FL 33460
(newsletter by and for prisoners)

P.W.A. Rag
PO Box 2161
Jonesboro, GA 30237
(Prisoners-With-AIDS advocacy group)

Queers United in Support of Political Prisoners (Q.U.I.S.P.)
PO Box 282
New York, NY 10025
Saxifrage Group

PO Box 18717
Denver, CO 80218
(Prisoner support collective)

Spirit of Crazy Horse/
Leonard Peltier Defense Committee
PO Box 583
Lawrence, KS 66044

People Organized to Stop Rape
of Imprisoned Persons
PO Box 632
Ft Bragg, CA 95437

Prison News Service
PO Box 5052, Station A
Toronto, ONT M5W 1W4
Canada

Sundiata Acoli Freedom Campaign
PO Box 5538
Manhattanville Station
Harlem, NY 10027

Washington Coalition to Abolish
the Death Penalty
705 2nd Ave, Suite 300
Seattle, WA 98104

Workers Solidarity Alliance
339 Lafayette St, Rm 202
New York, NY 10012
(Anarco-syndicalist organization)

BOOKS FOR PRISONERS PROGRAMS

Books Through Bars
(215) 747-2515
c/o @ Space
4722 Baltimore Ave
Philadelphia, PA 19143

Books to Prisoners
Box A, 92 Pike Street
Seattle, WA 98101

Gay Community News
Prison Project
c/o Mike Riegler
62 Berkeley Street
Boston, MA 02146

Prison Book Program
92 Green Street
Jamaica Plain, MA 02130

Prisoners Lit. Program c/o
Bound Together Books
1369 Haight Street
San Francisco, CA 94117

The Real Dragon
PO Box 3294
Berkeley, CA 94703-9901



